renal involvement being the principal cause. It requires close monitoring and treatment. Renal biopsies can be important prognostic markers and guide best management.(2) Currently, there have been no significant randomised controlled trials detailing best management and hence treatment varies significantly. This study reviews practice in a national tertiary renal unit in Ireland over a fifteen-year period.

Aims 1. Identify children who had a renal biopsy.

2. Review Medical management, duration of therapy and follow up.

Methods This was a retrospective review between September 2001 to April 2017. Data was collated by computer and paper records, online haematological and radiological resources. This review excludes children managed in another tertiary centre in Ireland.

Results

The main outcomes were patient demographics, (i) Biopsy findings: Acute vs Chronic and staging classification, (ii) Drug Treatment and Duration (iii) Follow up: urinalysis at interval time points, renal ultrasonography and renal function. Thirty children had a renal biopsy. 10 For persistent proteinuria, 2 for recurrent episodes, deranged renal function, mixed nephritic/nephrotic, IgA vs HSP respectively and 12 not classified.

73% required medical treatment, the majority polypharmacy. When immunosuppressants were needed a combination of steroids and Mycophenolate Acid were most commonly used. 73% required medical treatment for over eighteen months with evidence of proteinuria often guiding duration.

Regular follow up included urinalysis, renal bloods, ultrasonography and blood pressure measurement.

To standardise care nationally, a basic guideline was created to aid appropriate referral to our tertiary centre.

Conclusion HSP is rare but can cause significant morbidity. RCTs are required to determine best management and to standardize care nationally and internationally

gender, familiarity). Data were expressed as the mean±standard deviation and percentage. The χ^2 test was used for categorical variables. The significance level was set at $p < 0.05$.

Patients We are enrolling about 400 children (G1), 300 males and 100 females aged between 5 and 15 years, affected from NE referred to the Service of Pediatrics, 'Campus Bio-Medico' University Hospital of Rome, from September 2013 to January 2019 in the study. The control group is composed of about 400 children without NE (G2).

Main outcome measures Prevalence of innocent heart murmurs in children with MNE or N-MNE.

There isn't any study investigating the association of NE with innocent murmur in the literature.

Results The prevalence of heart innocent cardiac murmur appears to be significantly higher in children who suffer from NE. The results obtained are not definitive, because the study is ongoing.

Conclusions These findings made us acquaintance of the presence of possible underlying mechanisms which explain the association between higher prevalence of innocent heart murmur and enuresis, further studies are needed. A possible explanation of this relationship could be provided by heart increased secretion of atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) and B-type natriuretic peptide (B-BNP). In particular, the murmur could be accentuated by hypervolemia, which in turn determines atrial and ventricular distention. This stimulates cardiomyocytes into producing ANP and B-BNP. ANP shares with B-BNP a high degree of structural homology and a profile of diuretic, natriuretic and vasodilator activities and inhibition of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system.

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URINARY SCREENING IN 6–12 YEARS SCHOOL CHILDREN IN 'MAKKAH & AL-BAHA REGIONS' IN SAUDI ARABIA

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Introduction and aim of the work

Mass urinary screening is a useful tool to identify children with asymptomatic progressive renal diseases. Patients with renal disease have a variety of different clinical presentations, that are *directly referred to the kidney or to extra renal clinical manifestation*. Proteinuria as well as hematuria may be the only early signs of renal disease. UTI is very common in children with severe consequences on the kidney function leading to chronic kidney disease (CKD) and hypertension if left untreated. Hypercalciuria is the most common cause of urolithiasis in children.

The purpose of this study is to screen elementary school children in Makkah and Al-Baha region in Saudi Arabia, for prevalence of hematuria, proteinuria and hypercalciuria. The goal for screening of healthy individual or population for diseases is to reduce morbidity and mortality through early detection and treatment.

Subjects and methods This cross sectional study, approved by the Institutional Review Board Committees of Makkah and Al Baha, and was carried out between October 2016 and April 2017 on randomly selected 12352 children (including 9299 children from Makkah and 5053 children from Al Baha). Dipstick test was performed by a pediatrician. Children with abnormal urinary findings in the second screening were

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A POSSIBLE PATHOGENIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENURESIS AND INNOCENT HEART MURMURS

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Objective The aim of this study is to evaluate the prevalence of innocent heart murmurs in children affected by nocturnal enuresis (NE). Specifically, for this purpose, a possible pathogenic relationship linking both conditions.

Design This study is an observational study.

Setting The study was characterized by a careful examination of patient's medical history and performing of physical examination, including the weight and height measurement. Mostly, it was a cardiological examination including monitoring patient's blood pressure and abnormal heart sounds: patent's foramen ovale, slight systolic impurity, mitral insufficiency, muffled heart sound, heart murmur, and impurity. The study was carried out in compliance with the Helsinki Declaration. Analyses were conducted using the Microsoft Excel 2011 (version 14.0.0) program. We used descriptive statistics to describe patients' information (age,